

Borough of Bridlington.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1914,

BY

ALFRED KAYE JARRATT,

M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., etc., EDIN.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE BOROUGH,

INCLUDING THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES,

BY

JOSEPH S. GRUNWELL, R.S.I.,

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

BRIDLINGTON :

A. J. BROWN, 5, KING STREET.

1915,

The Sanitary Committee

1914-15.

Chairman :

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN J. T. HILL).

Members :

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN J. T. HILL).

ALDERMAN J. A. ANDREW.

ALDERMAN LEONARD MAINPRIZE.

ALDERMAN GEORGE RENNARD.

COUNCILLOR J. G. GANT.

COUNCILLOR J. R. JOHNSON.

COUNCILLOR W. E. NIGHTINGALE.

COUNCILLOR W. A. STORR.

Medical Officer of Health :

ALFRED KAYE JARRATT, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P. & S., etc.

Town Clerk :

A. E. MATTHEWMAN, B.A., LL.B.

Borough Surveyor :

CECIL GUSTAV BRADLEY, C.E.

Assistant Borough Surveyor :

ALFRED EVERINGHAM.

Inspector of Nuisances :

JOSEPH S. GRUNWELL, M.S.I.A.



Public Health Report, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1914. In it will be found an account of the Health of the Borough, Statistical Returns of Births, Deaths, Infectious Diseases, and Statements relating to the Sanitary Work done in the District.

The area of the Borough is the same as in previous years, viz., 2751 acres. That this should be extended is very evident, when one views the many houses that have been and are being erected on the outskirts of the Borough, which, whilst paying only Rural rates, derive the same benefits as the "town houses."

Owing to the outbreak of war in August the Season proved a failure, and although there has not been much evident distress there is no doubt that many spinsters and widows, who rely upon their income and livelihood to come from visitors, are on the verge of starvation. These sort of people are generally too proud to beg or to make their wants known, and therefore endure unknown suffering.

During the latter part of the year we have had nearly thirty Belgian refugees in our midst. They have been well looked after by various people who have interested themselves in their welfare, and from what I know they have every reason to be thankful that they left their devastated country.

The Council has had many improvements to deal with. In the Hilderthorpe Ward a very fine road, or what may be called an avenue in years to come, has been constructed, and is known as Cardigan Road. Along this, good residential houses have been erected which should contribute largely to the rates of the Borough. The question of the New Spa and Gardens has been before the Council which has run the concern during the past season. Owing to the war one cannot expect

the venture to have been a success. The question of purchasing the said property will no doubt come up for consideration at a later period.

In the Bridlington Ward, twelve cottages have been constructed by the Corporation for the housing of the working class. If others are found to be required, I think that land on the Bonemill Road might be purchased, and would be a very suitable and central position for such buildings.

Water Supply.—This is obtained from a well 193 feet deep. The chemical and bacteriological analyses show the water to be of good quality for drinking purposes. It is a hard water, but the hardness is not sufficient to render it objectionable.

The rock level of the water in the well was at its lowest in September and October, being 52 feet. In December it stood at 78 feet as against 57 feet at the corresponding date in the previous year. This difference is no doubt due to the heavy rainfall, which was 24·16 inches for the year; in 1913 it was 20·16 inches. For the month of December it was 4·79 inches.

Drainage and Sewerage.—New sewers were laid in North Street, on the Sewerby Sea Defence, and also at the rear of the properties in Hilderthorpe Road (from the Hilderthorpe Hotel to Walkington's jewellers shop).

Milk Supply.—As in past years there has not been cause for much complaint in connection with the supply of milk to the inhabitants of the Borough. Twenty-five samples were taken during the year, of which 17 were analysed by the County Analyst, whose report was satisfactory in 16 instances. Eight samples were examined and tested for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, but none found. Under the Tuberculosis Order of 1913, one cow was found to be suffering from Tuberculosis and was slaughtered.

TABLE OF HOUSES.

WARD.	1914.		1913.		1912.		1911.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.
BRIDLINGTON ...	1298	32	1278	11	1281	16	1289	14
QUAY	1394	38	1390	15	1401	18	1383	35
HILDERTHORPE	1475	28	1434	5	1307	7	1243	19
Totals...	4167	98	4102	31	3989	41	3915	68

The Acting Borough Surveyor (Mr. A. Everingham) reports :—
 “ The following plans were passed by the Town Council during the year
 “ 1914 ”—

	HOUSES.	OTHER BUILDINGS.	ALTERATIONS.
OLD TOWN	21	10	15
QUAY	9	27	16
HILDERTHORPE .	52	15	9
Totals...	82	52	40

POPULATION.

I estimated the population of the Borough to be 15,491 at the middle of the year :—Bridlington Ward, 5237 ; Quay Ward, 4984 ; and Hilderthorpe Ward, 5270. These figures are obtained on the basis of the 1911 Census Returns, which, as I stated in a previous Report, are not a fair estimate, as a great many householders are away from home in April.

MARRIAGES.

There were 112 marriages during the year, as compared with 121 in 1913. This is equal to a rate of 14·52 persons married per 1000 of the population. In 1913, 1912 and 1911 the rates were 15·96, 15·68 and 16·41 respectively.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.

The births registered in the district numbered 251. Three were transferred, leaving a nett total of 248, as against 250 in 1913. This is equal to an annual birth-rate of 16·00 per 1000 living. In 1913, 1912 and 1911 the rates were 16·5, 18·19 and 20·09 respectively.

Births, 1914	Male.	Female.	Total.
BRIDLINGTON WARD.....	55	62	117
QUAY WARD	37	18	55
HILDERTHORPE	38	38	76
Total...	130	118	248

The birth-rates for the separate Wards were as follows :—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Bridlington	22·34 ...	23·38 ...	24·44
Quay	11·03 ...	9·54 ...	11·88
Hilderthorpe ...	14·42 ...	16·10 ...	18·05

The number of illegitimate births (after deducting 3 transferable ones) was 24, compared with 17 in 1913.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted in this district.

The District Nurse does excellent work in the whole of the district, and I am sure her services are much appreciated by the sick people.

VITAL STATISTICS (9114).

	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.		Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births.
		Crude.	Standard- ized.	
England and Wales	23·6	13·9	13·6	105
Do. less the 241 towns ...	21·9	13·3	12·2	93
Borough of Bridlington ...	16·0	12·71	11·29	112

The factor for standardizing the death-rate of this district is ·8883.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.

During the year 1914 there were 197 deaths of residents, giving a crude death-rate of 12·71 and a standardized one of 11·29.

	CRUDE.	STANDARDIZED.
In 1913 they were ...	13·99	12·42
In 1912 „ ...	11·56	—
In 1911 „ ...	14·81	—

The rates of the Wards were :—

	CRUDE, 1914.	1913.
Bridlington	15·84 ...	16·37
Quay	12·64 ...	12·79
Hilderthorpe	9·48 ...	10·60

Infantile Mortality.

There were 28 deaths of children under one year of age. This is equal to an annual Infantile Mortality of 112. This is very high, but it does not appear so serious when the causes of death are analysed.

Of the total, 14 died before attaining the age of one month. The causes of death were as follows:—

Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2
Enteritis	...	...	...	2
Gastritis	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	1
Suffocation	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	8
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	...	...	7
Other causes	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	28

The distribution of these among the Wards was:—Bridlington, 18; Quay, 5; Hilderthorpe, 5.

Deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age:—Bridlington, 6; Quay, 1; Hilderthorpe, 1.

“The Babies Welcome” was opened on June 11th at the Zion Congregational Schoolroom, when 24 mothers were enrolled. This number has now (November, 1914) increased to 37. The mothers are shown how to make garments for their babies. Each week the babies are weighed, and a record kept of their weight. The meetings are held each Thursday afternoon from 2 to 4 p.m., when Nurse Osbourne is in attendance. The M.O.H. attends occasionally, and gives advice and short addresses.

The Chief Causes of Death at all Ages were:

	Bridlington.	Quay.	Hilderthorpe.	TOTAL.	
				1914.	1913.
Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases }	4	3	6	13	13
Heart Disease	5	9	5	19	16
Cancer including all malignant growths }	4	5	5	14	19
Diseases of Respiratory Organs	19	4	2	25	27

Yearly Mortality for certain Diseases since 1905.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Cancer	20	15	10	26	18	18	17	16	19	19
Tuberculosis	20	27	17	20	13	23	17	14	13	13
Influenza	9	2	8	6	2	6	3	6	8	0
Bronchitis	27	18	21	25	17	22	26	24	27	25
Pneumonia										
Pleurisy										

Infectious Diseases Notified 1905—1914.

Year.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
1914	64	3	1	2
1913	45	4	0	...
1912	41	8	3	...
1911	18	5	6	...
1910	19	9	0	...
1909	17	47	4	...
1908	10	21	0	...
1907	18	12	2	...
1906	8	29	3	...
1905	13	52	7	...

These occurred in the Wards as follows :—

	BRIDLINGTON.	QUAY.	HILDERTHORPE.
Scarlet Fever	35	...	14
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	0	..	2
Enteric	1	...	0

There were no cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever or Poliomyelitis recorded during the year.

Borough Sanatorium.

During the year 63 patients were admitted from the Borough and 18 from the Rural District. There were also 3 cases admitted for observation.

The Borough cases were :—Scarlet Fever, 60 ; Diphtheria, 2 ; Enteric, 1.

There was only one death, viz., a patient suffering from Enteric Fever, who was attended by a private practitioner.

The alterations and additions to the Sanatorium buildings have, after many delays due to a strike, etc., been completed. We should now be able to cope with any serious outbreak should such occur.

The question of lighting was considered, but unfortunately postponed. I trust the matter will be re-considered at an early date, as the present system is most unsatisfactory, as well as unsafe.

The Lloyd Hospital.

The 46th Annual Report contains the following details of the work done:—

In-patients	...	...	...	...	282
Out-patients	...	...	...	...	104
Visits to Hospital for Medicine and Advice					1093
Number of Operations performed			...		120

Towards the end of the year the Matron (Miss Hoghton) left to take up a similar position at a hospital (under the French Red Cross) in Dunkirk. Her patriotic conduct was recognised by many of her friends, and she was the recipient of many useful presents before leaving for the Front.

St. Anne's Convalescent Home.

Dr. J. Jordan Coleman, the Medical Officer of the above Institution, reports:—

“ There were 1314 admissions as compared with 1405 in 1913. “ There were two deaths, one from Haemoptosis following Pulmonary “ Tuberculosis, and one from Secondary Malignant Disease of the “ Lungs. There was one case of Infectious Disease, viz. Scarlet “ Fever, which was removed to the Sanatorium.”

Medical Inspection of School Children.

The number examined was 542.

The “ following up ” cases numbered 388. Most of these were examined three times during the year by me. In addition to this the Nurse called at the houses in those instances where it was thought necessary. The number of such visits was 232.

When Infectious cases occurred in the Schools, the same were disinfected.

Other particulars will be found in my Report to the Borough Education Committee.

Tuberculosis.

I received 21 Notifications of this disease, 13 being Pulmonary and 8 other forms. Nine belonged to the Bridlington Ward, 7 to the Quay, and 5 to the Hilderthorpe Ward.

The distribution of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was as follows :—

BRIDLINGTON.		QUAY.		HILDERTHORPE.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	1	0	1	2	2

Other Tubercular Diseases.

BRIDLINGTON.		QUAY.		HILDERTHORPE.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	1	2	0	2	0

The following Table of Notification is reproduced from the Report of the Local Government Board :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Cases of other Tuberculosis.

	1912.		1913.		1913 (since Feb.)	
	Number of Cases Notified.	Rate per 1000 of population	Number of Cases Notified.	Rate per 1000 of Population	Number of Cases Notified.	Annual Rate per 1000 of Population
London.....	33,392	7·39	22,655	5·01	6,428	1·55
England (ex- cluding London } }	72,193	2·44	68,446	2·32	30,050	1·11
Wales and Monmouth } }	4,966	2·01	5,432	2·19	1,712	0·75
Total	110,551	3·03	96,553	2·64	38,190	1·14

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.**Cases of other
Tuberculosis.**

	1914.			1914.	
	Number of Cases Notified.	Rate per 1000 of population		Number of Cases Notified.	Annual Rate per 1000 of population
Bridlington Borough }	13	0·83		8	0·51

Three cases were admitted to the Withernsea Sanatorium.

Malt and oil is supplied by the Education Committee. The funds to pay for the same have been obtained by subscriptions. The malt and oil is supplied to those threatened with or suffering from Tuberculosis who cannot afford to pay for the same.

Death-Rate from Phthisis.

The Bridlington rate is 258 per million of population.

All cases of Tuberculosis notified are visited by me, when full particulars are taken of them and advice given. After deaths from this disease the premises are disinfected.

Priory Approach Trustees' Property.

The process of demolition and improvement of this property is proceeding. Nine houses in Cemetery Road have been demolished, which completes the work in that street. In Bayle Gate and Kirk Gate there are houses which no doubt will be brought down before very long.

Corporation Dwellings.

Twelve bungalow cottages have been erected near North Back Lane. Three are two-roomed, and should be suitable for old couples or newly-married people. The Highways Committee is erecting ten houses in Portland Place. This should be sufficient for the present.

Conversion of Privies.

The number of privies converted into water-closets was 266, as compared with 188 for the previous year. This is most satisfactory.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

Number of dwellinghouses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909	...	...	...	105
Number of dwellinghouses in which the defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	84
Number of houses voluntarily closed by owners	...	...	...	14
Number of houses voluntarily demolished by owners	...	...	...	10

General character of the defects found to exist :—

Pail closets too near the houses, defective yards, defective roofs, fallpipes and eavespouts, insufficient drainage.

Sixty pail-closets were converted into W.C.'s, and fifty-six yards have been concreted and drained.

Disposal of Refuse.

In my last Report I stated that the question of constructing a Refuse Destructor had been before the Council on more than one occasion. I trust that before long the question of site and the make of Destructor will be settled, and that the work will be proceeded with without delay, as the present arrangements are very unsatisfactory and expensive. As to the sites of the proposed Destructor; there are two. The first one is in the vicinity of the Electricity Works. This one would be more economical, as there would be less cartage, and the heat generated would be used in connection with the Electricity Works; also less "cartage" would mean less damage to roads and a saving in the up-keep of the same. Some people consider that there might be a nuisance caused by smells. This is not likely to occur in an up-to-date plant. The second site is the one adjoining Easton Road. In this case the heat produced would be wasted, and all things considered would mean a loss to the town of about £300 per annum.

A perusal of the returns made by the Sanitary Inspector will show that he has been fully occupied during the year, and I feel sure he has carried out his duties in a most satisfactory manner. Lastly, I have pleasure in thanking the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee for the courteous treatment they have extended to me on all occasions.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. KAYE JARRATT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Bridlington.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

TOWN HALL,

January 31st, 1915.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

I have great pleasure in presenting to you my Fifth Annual Report, showing the work carried out in my Department during the year 1914.

During the first half of the year everything went on in a normal condition ; improvements were carried out, drainage work done, in fact, everything that was possible was done to bring the town up to a more efficient state of sanitation.

On that never-to-be-forgotten August Bank Holiday the town was thrown into a state of confusion. The Territorials who were camped round Bridlington, of which there were about 4000, received orders to strike camp, and the Railway Company was busy taking them and their equipment to their different headquarters. All excursion trains were stopped, and many of the ordinary trains were cancelled, which resulted in the town being practically denuded of visitors during the month of August. Confidence was, however, restored in the town, and visitors came during the month of September, but not to the extent they had done in former years. For years past the Corporation has encouraged Boy Scouts, Boys' Brigades, and similar bodies to camp in the town in summer, which resulted in a fair amount of trade being brought into the town ; but when war was declared all this came to an end.

The outbreak of the war naturally upset everybody, and people who were intending to carry out improvements held their hands for a time, but by the beginning of October many property owners had commenced to do work which they had been asked to do before the war broke out, and I am pleased to state that work has been carried out as usual during the remaining portion of the year.

About the middle of August a company of military were billeted in the town, and since then others have been drafted here to the extent of between 1200 and 1400. These soldiers have been billeted in all parts of the town. Where sanitary accommodation was not already provided, the Sanitary Department has provided suitable accommodation. The Regulations of the Army require one closet for every twenty men. This accommodation has been provided in every case we know of. The military have provided ashbins themselves, and these have been cleansed daily. Everything that could be done in the interests of the health of the men has been seen to. When requests have been made the drains have been tested before the military took over the houses, but this was not always done owing to the short notice being given of troops coming into the town. In fact, in some instances the troops had already been billeted before we were given notice that they were coming. Everything, however, has worked both smoothly and amicably between the Military, Police, and this Department.

Correspondence, etc.

Letters written	...	...	...	313
Preliminary Notices sent out	...	...	...	117
Legal Notices	...	...	...	42
Appointments kept	...	..	...	214

Tabulated Statement of Nuisances.

Houses examined for :--

Infectious Disease	...	...	...	73
Complaints	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding	...	...	...	4
Other Causes	...	...	...	157
Under the Housing Act	...	...	...	105
Total Number of Houses examined				341
Total Number of Nuisances found connected therewith				450

*Nuisances found in above and
other Houses :*

Insufficient Light and Air...	13
Damp and Dilapidated, including Defective Roofs...	24
Dirty	15
Overcrowded	6
Stopped Drains	90
Defective „	114
„ Sink Wastes	60
„ Eave and Fall Spouts	83
„ Privy Accommodation	30
Insufficient Closet Accommodation.....	260
Defective Ventilation Shafts	18
Defective Connections to Water Closets	23
Dilapidated and Insufficient Ashes Accommodation ...	94
Dirty Water Closets and Privies	26
Dilapidated Back Yards and Passages	113
Defective Closet Tins.....	48
Closets under Bedrooms.....	3
Defective Cisterns	6
Animals as to be a Nuisance	15
Offensive and Defective Urinals	2
Other Nuisances.....	18
Flooded under Floors.....	15

Number of Nuisances found 1078

Other Outside Nuisances ...	57
Dirty Cowsheds	6
Dirty Slaughterhouses	6

Total Number of Nuisances found..... 1147

Nuisances abated :

Light and Air provided.....	5
Damp and Dilapidated	22
Houses Cleaned	10
Overcrowded	2
Drains liberated	100
Drains repaired	167
Sink Wastes repaired.....	77
Fallpipes repaired	107
Privies repaired	16
Sufficient W.C. Accommodation provided	266
Ventilation Shafts and Soil Pipes repaired and provided	73
W.C. Connections repaired...	37
Ashes Accommodation provided	89
Closet Pails provided.....	59
Privies abolished.....	266
Yards and Passages repaired	120
Closets cleansed	23
Cisterns abolished	8
Urinals cleansed and repaired	2
Other Nuisances abated.....	24
Animals cleansed or removed	6
Flooding abated	5

Nuisances abated 1484

Other Outside Nuisances ...	15
Cowsheds cleansed	6
Slaughterhouses cleansed ...	6
Manure Pits repaired.....	4
Accumulations of Manure removed	29
Bakehouses cleansed	1
Workshop cleansed.....	1

Total Nuisances abated... 1546

Visits paid to :

Works in progress	739
Markets	93
Slaughterhouses	396
Workshops	53
Bakehouses	69
Cowsheds and Dairies	80
Nuisances already found	300
Infectious Diseases	124
For other causes	238

Total visits paid	2092
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The total number of Water Closets within the Borough are ...	4243
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The total number of Receptacles for Ashes within the Borough	4818
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The total number of Dry Closets (Portable Receptacles) within the Borough	1917
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The total number of Houses within the Borough	4265
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During the year 266 Water Closets have been provided to houses other than new ones, and 266 Pail Closets have been abolished.

The Council's Byelaws do not permit the erection of Sanitary Conveniences other than Water Closets in new buildings.

House Inspection under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

Many nuisances have been found as a result of this inspection. Ninety-two houses out of 105 that were inspected were found to have something that was required to be done to them. The houses that were inspected were purposely chosen owing to their outward appearance and condition of the outbuildings. As will be seen by the tabulated list 383 nuisances have been abated at 84 houses. Of these nuisances abated 61 water closets have been provided in lieu of 60 pail closets ; 56 yards have been repaired, and most of them have been concreted and drained ; 10 house roofs have been repaired, and 29 fallpipes.

These houses are now in a better sanitary condition than formerly. Besides being healthier, the tenants will have a better chance of keeping their houses in a clean condition by the fact that the yards and backways are concreted. Many of the closets that have been converted into water closets are situated near the houses ; some were divided from the larder by a 4½ in. wall. It is needless to say that the water closets will be an improvement on the pail closets.

With regard to the demand for small houses, I am of opinion that after the 6th of April there will be sufficient for present requirements. Many of these small houses are rented by people who do not live here for the greater portion of the year ; they only occupy them during the summer months. There are already signs that many of these people will give the houses up with a view to curtailing expenses. This will then enable them to be occupied by people who either live in overcrowded houses, or those who live in apartments.

At the present time the Council are erecting ten houses in Portland Place, and they are completing twelve small bungalows in North Back Lane. It is intended that these small houses shall be let to old people. The rents will be 3/- per week, clear of rates.

The following are the details of nuisances found and abated in connection with the above, and other houses which have been inspected under the Housing Acts :—

Defective Eavespouts and Fallpipes	...	19
„ Roofs	... ..	3
„ Sink Waste Pipes	... ..	14
Overcrowding	... ..	2
Dirty ... ..	... ..	7
Dirty Closets	... ..	8
Dilapidated Yards	... ..	66
Waste of Water	... ..	2
Defective Drains	... ..	14
„ Ashes Accommodation	... ..	6
„ Pail Closets	... ..	15
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	... ..	57
Other Nuisances	... ..	4
Stopped Drains	... ..	1
Total number of Nuisances found	...	218

Nuisancee abated :

Defective Eavespouts and Fallpipes	...	29
„ Roofs	... ..	10
Closets repaired	... ..	9
Houses cleansed	... ..	4
Closets cleansed	... ..	5
Yards repaired	... ..	56
Dustbins provided	... ..	7
Drains repaired	... ..	43
Drains ventilated	... ..	24
Water Closets provided	... ..	61
Pail Closets abolished	... ..	60
Sink Waste Pipes repaired		21
Other Nuisances abated		4

Total number of Nuisances abated	...	383
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Priory Approach Trustees' Property.

In my last Report I mentioned that four of the houses in Cemetery Road had been demolished and nine houses closed. These nine houses have now been demolished. The whole of the houses in Cemetery Road which were scheduled for demolition have now all been razed to the ground.

With regard to the houses in Bayle Gate and Kirk Gate, there are still seven of these houses occupied, against nine at the same period last year. No doubt pressure would have been put on the tenants to remove had conditions been normal, but both the owners and the Council are reluctant to put undue pressure on the tenants at the present time.

The Council has written the owners reminding them of the undertaking they gave to demolish the houses, and I understand the agent to the owners has again informed the tenants they must look for other houses.

Sewerage and Drainage.

It has not been necessary to extend any sewers during the past year, but in one case a new sewer was put down for twelve houses in Hilderthorpe Road in lieu of the old one, which was defective and ran partly under a few of the houses. Practically all the house drains in the Borough are connected to the sewers, also several house drains which are outside the Borough are connected to the town's sewers. All sewage is discharged into the sea at low-water mark, the sewage first passing through screens of half-inch mesh.

Sixty-eight houses have been re-drained, and many partly re-drained. Seventeen houses in which the drains ran entirely under them were re-drained and brought outside the houses. The West Street Council School has been re-drained; the old trough closets have been taken out and pedestal water closets substituted. The sanitary arrangements both for teachers and scholars have been greatly improved. All the buildings at the Waterworks have been re-drained, and iron pipes have been substituted for stoneware pipes. It was found that many of the joints were defective, caused no doubt by steam being blown into the drain, which caused unequal expansion and contraction between the stoneware pipes and the cement joints.

A large amount of house drainage has been carried out in connection with the conversion of 266 pail closets into water closets. Sometimes it was necessary to take up the whole of the drains to the sewer and re-lay them. It is in this connection that a great part of my time has been taken up. The number of interviews with owners, then appointments with contractors before the work has been put in hand, has been enormous, to say nothing of the number of visits paid to the

work while it has been in progress. When it is taken into consideration that the owners of property until recently thought there was no power to enforce the alteration of pail closets into water closets, it will be seen they have responded to the intimations and notices magnificently.

As was to be expected there were a few exceptions, and one owner went so far as to start a collection amongst other owners for the purpose of fighting a case in court, but for some reason nothing came of it. On three occasions it has been necessary for the Sanitary Committee to carry out the alterations owing to the default of the owners. In two of the cases the accounts were paid when applied for, and in the third case the owner refused to pay, and consequently had to appear before the magistrates. The magistrates, after examining all notices and resolutions of the Council on the matter and finding them in order, told the defendant that their duties were simply administrative, and that he must pay all costs. These were subsequently paid in full. It may be as well to state here that the notice was served under Section 36, P. H. A. 1875.

Infectious Diseases.

Seventy-one cases of Infectious Disease have been reported to me by the Medical Officer of Health, of which 66 were Scarlet Fever, 4 Diphtheria, and 1 Typhoid Fever. Sixty-four of these cases were removed to the Sanatorium, and 7 were nursed at home.

All infected rooms and clothing were disinfected immediately after the removal of the cases, and where a patient had been nursed at home everything was disinfected as soon as the medical attendant notified the patient free from infection.

Six houses have been disinfected for Phthisis, and 4 for Measles and other causes.

During the Easter Holidays all the elementary schools were disinfected, and where a case has occurred in which a child has attended school, the particular classroom has been disinfected.

Milk Samples.

Twenty-five samples of milk have been taken during the period under review; 17 were submitted to the County Analyst for purposes of the Food and Drugs Act; 8 were sent to the Clinical Research Association for the purpose of determining if Tubercle Bacilli were present. Of the 17 samples that were sent to the County Analyst with one exception they all proved to be genuine.

In the case of No. 49 the County Analyst's report was as follows:—

" Milk Fat	...	2·70 per cent.
Non-fatty Solids		9·05 per cent.
Water	...	88·25 per cent.

100·00

“ Having regard to the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, the said sample “ is deficient in milk fat to the extent of at least 10 per cent. on the “ milk fat required.”

Acting on the advice of the Town Clerk, who had been in communication with the Analyst, another two samples were taken within a week, which both were declared genuine.

The whole matter was reported to the Sanitary Committee, who decided not to prosecute.

Of the eight samples that were sent to the Clinical Research Association, the milk came from 68 cows, of which 33 cows were within the area of the Borough, and 35 in the Rural area. All the samples failed to show evidence of Tubercle Bacilli. The certificates are somewhat similar in description. The following is a copy :—

“ Post-mortem examination of the guinea-pig inoculated with “ this milk, and killed about five weeks after inoculation, failed to show “ any evidence of a Tuberculosis infection.

(Signed) J. MILLER ADAMS.”

The following samples have been taken in the Borough by the Food and Drugs Inspector acting under the E.R.C.C., for which particulars and remarks I am indebted to Major Dunlop, Chief Constable, E.R.C.C. :—

ARTICLES.				NO. OF SAMPLES.
Foods—				
Milk	...	...	...	21
Butter	...	...	...	4
Cream	...	...	...	1
Preserved Cream	...	...	...	2
Ground Rice	...	...	...	1
White Pepper	...	...	...	1
Rice	...	...	...	1
Black Currant Jam	...	..	...	1
Lard	...	...	...	1
Yeast	...	...	...	1
Golden Syrup	...	...	...	1
				—35
Drugs—				
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	2
Glycerine	...	...	...	2
Paregoric	...	...	...	1
Milk of Sulphur	...	...	...	2
Zinc Ointment	...	...	...	1
Tartaric Acid	...	..	...	1
Oil of Almonds	...	...	...	1
				—10

Spirits—

Brandy	...	...	...	...	1
Gin	...	...	...	...	2
Whisky	...	...	...	...	2
					— 5
					—
Total	...	...			50

All the above samples were “Genuine.” with the exception of the following :—

Two Milks: One deficient in milk fat 3·3 per cent. (vendor cautioned by Chief Constable); One deficient in milk fat 4·33 per cent. (vendor proceeded against and ordered to pay the costs, 3s.); One Whisky—3·06 degress below the legal standard (vendor proceeded against and fined £2 and 12s. costs).

Public Markets and Food Inspection.

The market is held twice a week, viz., Wednesdays and Saturdays. Ninety-three visits have been paid thereto. The principal articles exposed for sale are fruit, vegetables and poultry. As a rule it is of good quality. Fruit and fish carts are also visited, of which there are quite a large number during the summer months. This summer has been an exception for two reasons, first, the scarcity of fish, and second, the small number of visitors.

The following is a list of articles that have either been seized or given up :—

8 stone of Mussels.	4 stone of Beef.
6 stone of Bananas.	8 stone of Offal.
10 baskets of Cherries.	1 carcase of a Pig.
10 baskets of Blackcurrants.	41 tins of Tomatoes.
1 box of Gooseberries.	18 tins of Salmon.
10 stone of Fish.	32 tins of Mixed Fruits.

Slaughterhouses.

There are 19 Slaughterhouses on the Register, either licensed or registered, as against 20 last year. Three hundred and ninety-six visits have been paid. Occupiers' attention has been called on 6 occasions to the uncleanly state of the slaughterhouses, which resulted in them being cleansed. One slaughterhouse has been re-drained, and in the case of two others the drains have been repaired.

No licences to new slaughterhouses have been granted, but on two occasions licences have been applied for to existing slaughterhouses. One licence was granted for one year, and one was refused a licence.

The licence that was refused applied to premises at the rear of 21, High Street. This slaughterhouse was licensed in 1911 for a period of one year, and at that time both the Medical Officer and myself

gave an opinion that the premises were unsuitable owing to their proximity to two dwellinghouses, otherwise it was suitable in all respects. It had formerly been used as a slaughterhouse, and a majority of the Sanitary Committee were in favour of it being used again, with a result that it was licensed for one year as stated above. The occupier kept the place in a very clean condition, and no complaints were made, consequently the licence was renewed both in 1912 and 1913. In 1914, when application was again made for the renewal of the licence, the Committee refused to comply with the request, the owner of the adjoining house having complained that he could not let it owing to the slaughterhouse being too near the house.

The occupier of the slaughterhouse was notified that the Council had refused to renew the licence. It appears that he reported the matter to the Butchers' Association, who advised him to continue using the place as a slaughterhouse. It was reported to the Sanitary Committee that slaughtering continued to be carried on, and they instructed the Town Clerk to take proceedings against the occupier. The case came on for hearing on the 12th September, and the General Federation of the Butchers' Association instructed a solicitor to appear on behalf of the defendant, who argued that the premises had been continually used as a slaughterhouse for the past fifty years, and that it was not necessary to have a licence for the slaughterhouse. We were, however, able to prove conclusively that the premises had not been used for the purpose of slaughtering for a period of ten years. The magistrates gave the verdict in favour of the Council, and the defendant was fined 1s. and all costs.

Offensive Trades.

There are two fellmongers, one tripe boiler, one gut scraper, and one manure manufacturer within the Borough. These places have been visited periodically, and have generally been found in a clean condition. Not a single complaint has been made against them.

Cowsheds, Milkshops, and Dairies.

There are 31 cowsheds on the register, and 7 purveyors of milk who are not cowkeepers. Two new cowsheds have been erected, one repaired, and four discontinued to be used. Eighty visits have been paid to the cowsheds, and it was found necessary to call the attention of the occupiers on six occasions to have the cowsheds cleansed. In all cases this had been done by my next visit. Two of the four cowsheds that have been discontinued were about the worst in the Borough.

The two new cowsheds referred to above were erected by the County Council, but I cannot say they are cowsheds which can be held up as models. The practice of placing feeding troughs close to the wall has been deprecated for years, and if feeding passages had been put in they would have been a great improvement. Example is better than

precept, and the County Council had here an opportunity to build model cowsheds, thus showing farmers what could be done in this respect.

The Milk and Dairies Act, 1914, comes into force on the 1st of October next. Under this Act the L.G.B. has power to make regulations on registration of dairies, inspection of dairies and employees in dairies, dirty milk (bacterial), adulteration, cooling and transport, labelling and identification of vessels, and regulations of "certified" milk, which no doubt will be furnished to the different Local Authorities before the Act comes into force. It was thought that owners would be held responsible for any structural alterations to cowsheds, but there is no improvement in this respect, the occupiers being responsible for structural defects as heretofore. It is to be hoped that a standard is fixed in the new regulations to say what should be classed as clean milk. Legislation can do much in seeing that clean milk is provided, and there is no doubt that public opinion is more alive to the advantages to be derived from having a pure and clean milk supply than formerly was the case. The progress of education has been slow, but it is not imperceptible if one looks back only a few years.

Factories and Workshops.

Sixty-three visits have been made to the Factories and Workshops. Twelve notifications from H.M. Inspector of Factories have been received in connection with new premises being opened, or change of tenancy, and four with respect to nuisances. In all, 17 nuisances have been found, of which 5 were insufficient closet accommodation, 3 dirty workshops, 2 defective floors, 2 defective sink wastepipes, 4 stopped drains, and 1 want of ashes accommodation. One new bakehouse has been opened.

The following is a list of Workshops in the Borough—

Bakers	21	Cycle Makers	7
Dressmakers	25	Upholsterer	1
Milliners	14	Carriage Builders	2
Boot and Shoe Repairers ...	11	Sailmaker	1
Joiners	10	Taxidermist	1
Tailors	14	Engineer	1
Printers.....	5	Hay and Straw Dealer	1
Cabinet Makers	4	Miller	1
Laundries .. .	6	Manure Manufacturer.....	1
Aerated Water Manufacturers	4	Electricity.....	1
Blacksmiths	9	Gas Maker	1
Saddlers	4	Bat Maker	1
Garages.....	6	Creamery	1
Beer Bottlers	3	Firewood Cutter	2
Plumbers	8		
Wheelwrights	2	Total	168

Port Inspection.

There has been no foreign-going vessels in the harbour during the year, and the number of fishing-boats has been small indeed.

Vans used as Dwellings.

All the vans were inspected during the Spring Fair, but owing to the town having orders from the military to keep the place in semi-darkness the Autumn Fair was not held.

House Scavenging, etc.

The question of House Scavenging, that is with regard to the ultimate disposal of the refuse, has occupied the attention of the Sanitary Committee for a large portion of the year, and will probably take up much of their time during the present year.

On the 9th of February last the Council entered into a contract with a hauling contractor to take all the refuse out of the Borough.

The Corporation continue collecting the refuse as usual, and deposits it at their tip in Scarborough Road. A large gantry has been built for the purpose of loading the waggons, and a concrete road put down so that there would be no pollution of the subsoil. The contractor takes the refuse from this place, and has to take it outside the Borough. He has also to find his own tips. This method of disposal is both costly and unsatisfactory. The manner in which the refuse is tipped in the rural area is, to say the least, unpleasant. In some places the hedges are literally covered with paper and light refuse. It is also tipped too near the roadway.

A resolution has been passed by the Council to erect a refuse destructor, and application has already been made to the L.G.B. for permission to erect one on a site adjoining the Electricity Works. Therefore there is every probability of a refuse destructor being erected before another Annual Report is published.

The number of loads of refuse collected during the year was 4879, whilst in the year 1913 there were 5189, and were made up as follows :—

	1914.		1913.
House Refuse.....	4303	...	4421
Trade Refuse.....	435	...	516
Fish Refuse	55	...	100
Screen Chamber Refuse..	86	...	152
	—	...	—
Total	4879	...	5189
	—	...	—

During the summer months the fish offal is collected from all fishmongers, fish friers, shops, and from the fish stands, nightly, free of cost. This method is far better than leaving the fishmongers to get rid of their refuse anyhow. Before this method was adopted the fishmongers threw their refuse over the piers, and it was then washed up on the sands, creating a dreadful nuisance. It is more economical to collect it from the shops than off the sands, to say nothing of the nuisance it prevents.

At the early part of the year the Sanitary Committee put into force Section 50, P.H.A. 1875. Advertisements were put in the local papers, and hand-bills issued to all horse-keepers, informing them of the resolutions being put into force. The notices were to the effect that all manure had to be removed from the mews, etc., at least once every seven days. In several instances owners of manure had to be written to for not complying with the notice. These letters had a salutary effect, as it was not necessary in any case to have to write a second time.

There can be no doubt that the people living in the vicinity of stables derive a great benefit from the manure being removed at short intervals, and I was informed by several people that they had been less troubled with flies than in any previous summer.

In conclusion, I should like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Sanitary Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, the Town Clerk, and Surveyor, for the support and help they have given me in carrying out my multifarious duties.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. S. GRUNWELL.

Special Information required by the County Medical Officer of Health.

DETAILS OF SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1914.

Dwellinghouses inspected	341
New houses built ..	77
Have Building Byelaws been adopted ?	Yes
Date of confirmation	1912
Dwellinghouses disinfected after cases of ordinary Infectious Disease	71
Dwellinghouses disinfected after cases of Phthisis	6
All Schools are disinfected after Infectious Diseases.	
Dwellinghouses found overcrowded	6
Dwellinghouses yards paved	122
Number of pail closets inspected	275
Number of pail closets remedied	4
Pail closets converted to W.C.'s	266
New ashpits made (not permissible under Private Act).	
New W.C.'s	137
Number of house drains inspected	196
Number of house drains remedied	120
Number of drains trapped or disconnected	25
Number of drains relaid	120
Number of drains better ventilated	73
Number of cesspools inspected	8
Number of cesspools removed	8
New cesspools made	none
Nuisances from animals found	15
Nuisances from animals abated	6
Offensive Trades inspected	14
Number of notices served (statutory) ..	42
Number of notices served (informal)	117
Number of notices complied with	136
Number of nuisances found	1147
Number of nuisances abated	1546
Water supplies—	
Practically all houses are served with Town's water.	
Dairies and Cowsheds—	
Have Regulations been adopted ?	Yes
Date of adoption	1902
Number of dairies and cowsheds on register	31
Number of cows	about 160
Visits to cowsheds and dairies	80
Defects found and remedied	6

Slaughter Houses—		
Number on register	19	
Visits to.....	396	
Number of defects found and remedied.....	9	
Unwholesome Food condemned—		
Meat : carcase of pig, 4 stone of beef, 8 stone of offal.		
Fish : 10 stone of fish, 8 stone of mussels, 18 tins of salmon.		
Fruit : 6 stone of bananas, 10 baskets of cherries, 10 baskets of black currants, box of gooseberries.		
Other Foods : 32 tins of mixed fruits.		
Common Lodging Houses—		
Number on register	2	
Visits to.....	22	
Number of defects found and remedied.....	3	

ANNUAL REHORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1914,

On the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—Inspection.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	15	3	None.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	48	5	
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' premises included in part 3 of this Report) ...	—	—	
Total	63	8	

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Refer'd to H.M. Insp.	Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	3	3		
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—		
Overcrowding ...	—	—		
Want of drainage of Floors	1	1		
Other Nuisances...	4	4	2	
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient ...	5	5	2	None.
Unsuitable or Defective..	—	—		
Not Separate for Sexes...	—	—		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse..	—	—		
Breach of special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...	4	4		
Total ...	17	17	4	

3.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.

Bakers	21
Dressmakers	25
Cycle Makers.....	7
Joiners	10
Blacksmiths	9
Taxidermist	1
Others.....	95
Total number of Workshops on Register	168

4.—Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901)—

Notified by H.M. Inspector

Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector

Other

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year.....

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1914 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
	Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Num-ber.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Num-ber.	Rate.					Num-ber.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Num-ber.	Rate.
1904.	..	313	21.28	227	15.48	..	..	..	..	221	15.07
1905.	..	312	20.16	232	15.7	..	..	..	..	223	15.09
1906.	..	298	18.77	209	13.86	..	..	..	..	202	13.4
1907.	..	283	18.9	193	12.75	..	..	..	..	192	12.7
1908.	..	286	15.9	212	14.02	..	..	..	..	212	14.02
1909.	..	241	19.2	172	11.04	..	..	..	..	169	10.8
1910.	..	299	16.2	228	14.53	..	..	..	..	224	14.27
1911.	293	260	20.09	219	15.22	14	8	35	121	213	14.81
1912.	272	269	18.19	196	13.25	32	7	14	52.04	171	11.56
1913.	254	250	16.5	229	15.12	26	9	19	76	212	13.99
1914.	251	248	16.00	205	13.23	20	12	28	112	197	Crude. 12.71
											Standard-ized. 11.29

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water ... 2700
Total Population at all ages 14,334 } At Census
Total families or separate occupiers 3584 } 1911.

TABLE II.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			TOTAL CASES RE-MOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	AT ALL AGES.	At Ages—Years.						Bridlington.	Quay.	Hildrethorpe.		
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.					65 & upwards.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	3	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	6	1	2
Erysipelas	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	64	...	11	48	3	2	...	...	35	14	15	60
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	80	2	11	50	4	3	8	2	38	23	19	63

Isolation Hospital—Borough Sanatorium, Bempton Lane.
Total Available Beds—16.
Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—3

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District.
		Al ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes	Certified ...	196	27	2	2	3	4	22	58	78	...
	Uncertified	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	6	1
Rheumatic Fever	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	...
Bronchitis	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	13	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	1
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, in- cluding Premature Birth	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Violent Deaths, ex- cluding Suicide	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1
Suicide	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	...	73	2	1	1	1	1	7	20	40	9
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All causes (certified)	...	197	28	2	2	3	4	22	58	78	26

INFANT MORTALITY, 1914.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes {	Certified ..	9	1	1	2	13	6	1	6	1	27	
	Uncertified ..	1				1					1	
(Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
(Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsion	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlaying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Injury at Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Congenital Malformations..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Premature Births	..	7	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
(Atrophy, Debility, and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marasmus	..	2	1	1	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	7
Other causes	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	..	10	1	1	2	14	6	1	6	1	28	

Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 224.
 { illegitimate, 24.

Nett Deaths in the year of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{legitimate infants, 20.} \\ \text{illegitimate infants, 8.} \end{array} \right.$

WEATHER REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Latitude 54° 5" N. Longitude 0° 12" W.

The observations are taken daily at 9 a.m., and Local Mean Time is employed.
The Rain Gauge is 5 inches in diameter and 1 foot above the ground. Its rim is 60 feet above Mean Sea Level, and all rain that falls, in quantity equal to or exceeding '01, is carefully measured.

MONTH.	Average Reading of Barometer.	Average Temperature of the Air.	Average Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Average Maximum Temperature.	Average Minimum Temperature.	Average Sunshine per day.		Average Rainfall per day.	Total Amount of Sunshine.	Total Amount of Rainfall in Inches.
January ...	30.122	38.19	35.83	42.58	32.64	H. 1	M. 12	0.05	37 15	1.79
February ...	29.134	41.96	40.10	48.96	36.32	3	6	0.03	87 15	0.96
March ...	29.014	42.00	39.67	47.77	34.51	3	56	0.06	122 20	1.91
April ...	30.053	49.43	42.1	55.46	35.00	7	59	0.01	239 30	0.54
May ...	30.078	51.25	47.93	56.25	41.16	5	28	0.04	169 50	1.44
June ...	30.068	56.9	52.66	62.33	46.2	7	41	0.04	230 40	1.32
July ...	29.877	60.32	56.41	64.61	51.77	5	31	0.07	171 30	2.47
August ...	30.452	61.16	57.38	66.03	51.39	5	58	0.09	185 15	2.79
September...	30.059	55.13	52.1	62.16	46.03	6	48	0.04	204	1.47
October ...	30.035	50.61	48.83	55.96	42.03	2	49	0.07	87 40	2.25
November...	29.807	44.6	42.7	49.76	37.06	1	28	0.09	44 10	2.76
December ...	29.551	39.80	34.90	44.48	33.80	1	20	0.15	41 30	4.79
For the Year	29.854	49.27	45.88	54.66	47.32	4	26	0.06	1620 55	24.49

The Highest Reading of Barometer was 30.684, on January 13th. The Lowest Reading of Barometer was 28.538, on February 22nd. The Highest Reading of Maximum Thermometer was 77°, on June 30th. The Lowest Reading of Minimum Thermometer was 19°, on January 1st, 13 degrees of frost. The Greatest Amount of Sunshine recorded was 14 hours 30 minutes, on May 26th. The Greatest Rainfall was 1.17 inches on August 24th. Rain fell on 183 days, to the total depth of 24.49 inches, compared with 20.16 inches last year, an increase of 4.33 inches. The Total Amount of Sunshine was 1620 hours 55 minutes; against 1456 hours 20 minutes for 1913, an increase of 164 hours 35 minutes.

S. R. CROFTS, A.R.H.S., Borough Meteorologist.

January, 1915.

DIRECTION OF WIND AT BRIDLINGTON DURING 1914.

Observations taken Daily at 9 a.m.

MONTH.	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	No. of Observa- tions.
January ...	...	...	4	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	5	1	31
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	21	...	...	...	3	...	28
March ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	15	1	2	...	3	...	31
April ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	1	1	30
May ...	2	2	6	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	31
June ...	1	4	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	7	2	30
July ...	...	2	2	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	7	2	31
August ...	...	1	4	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	3	...	31
September ...	1	...	3	...	...	2	4	1	...	2	11	...	1	...	3	2	30
October ...	...	2	7	2	1	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	31
November ...	...	...	3	...	...	1	9	...	...	2	10	...	...	1	4	...	30
December ...	...	...	3	...	1	1	3	...	1	2	14	...	...	...	6	...	31
Totals ...	4	11	43	6	3	5	69	2	4	10	140	1	6	3	50	8	365

January, 1914.

S. R. CROFTS, A.R.H.S., Borough Meteorologist.